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ISRAEL'S INTERURBAN TAXI SERVICE  
"AVIV"  
JERUSALEM  
TEL AVIV • HAIFA  
TIBERIAS • SAFAD  
JAFRA • RAMAT GAN

## Column One By David Courtney

**NAHAS Pasha, aged and ill, has surrendered his role of popular leadership in Egypt. It was always an ambiguous role. Today, even the pretence of regard for the Egyptian underdog has gone. Nahas has become the King's man; and instead of the social reforms once promised, the fellahs and workers of Egypt have been given the habitual spectacle of Khopshia, with the Suez canal zone and Sudan at the forefront of the stage to take their minds off their misery. Centuries tanks instead of the usual of a policy decked out with exciting slogans; and all must pay for it except those who can afford to pay. On these lines Nahas hopes to run out his government's term and the term of his own life; and the King, whose natural intelligence has been worn down by greed and ill-counsel, to foster his overweening ambitions and coddle his spendthrift tastes.**

**YESTERDAY'S** speech from the Egyptian throne was in the swashbuckling terms which have become traditional and which, once again, must serve as a substitute for effective internal reforms. It is probable that the implied threats were not meant to be taken as seriously abroad as at home. But London and Washington have lately shown impatience with the combination of wordy nationalism, regional irresponsibility and social regression which have marked the policy of Nahas Pasha go less than it did that of his predecessors. The tone of the British and American press, reflecting the irritation of Foreign Office and State Department, has become sharp; and the warnings recently uttered by Sir Gladwyn Jebb, in the Security Council, on the subject of Egypt's Suez canal blockade, clearly represented not only the views of the British Government but also those of the United States and other nations. The West has learned bitterly the lesson of the Far East, where support of feudal rulers and corrupt administrations has not helped to create stability or prevent the growth of revolutionary movements sympathetic to Russia. It will hardly be silly enough to seek the same lesson over again in the Middle East.

## Army Poll Holds Up T.A. Results

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The final results in Tel Aviv Municipal elections are not expected before next Monday, according to the Returning Officer, Mr. Y. Gubernik. The delay has been caused by the Army voters. Soldier voters had not been instructed to write their addresses on the outer envelopes.

As the Tel Aviv voters' list had been arranged according to streets, not in alphabetical order, the only way to ascertain the address of the Army voter was to copy it from the registry according to the number of the voter's identity card which was marked on the envelope. This procedure will take a few days.

The final distribution of mandates will be known only after the soldiers' votes are added to the general votes. According to present data, the General Zionists will have 10 seats, Histadrut seven, Herut four, Mapam three, Mizrahi one, Agudat Israel one, Yemenuim one, Progressives one, Landlords one, and Hapoel Hamizrachi one. The soldiers' votes may bring up by one the number of representatives.

**Rokach Coalition**  
Mayor I. Rokach, who heads the General Zionists List, is believed to be able to form a firm 17:14 majority in coalition with Herut, Mizrahi, Landlords and the Yemenuim. Herut is expected to ask for the Vice-Mayorality for Dr. M. Cohen, and so is Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, who heads the Mizrahi List, unless he prefers to retire from the Municipality and devote his activities to the Knesset. No official coalition, however, has been made. The would-be coalition parties at this evening.

Mr. Rokach's supporters include Mr. S. Porten, chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, Dr. R. Schone, a prominent writer on economic subjects; and Mrs. F. Tauber, a leading member of the Histadrut. It is expected to be given the social service portfolio.

On the Opposition bench, Mr. L. Ziskind, who heads the Histadrut List, is almost certain to resign, and there is no indication whether Mr. F. Tauber, who was Vice-Mayor in the outgoing Council, will be willing to act as leader of the Opposition. A new one, Alon Itzhak Sadeh is expected to remain at the head of the Histadrut faction, but Dr. H. Forster (Progressive) is likely to resign in favour of Mr. Sternberg.

Another possible development is dependent on a possible country-wide party agreement to give the Vice-Mayorality to the leader of the largest opposition party, in accordance with a rule which was prevalent in municipal councils in the past.

In that case, the leader of the Histadrut faction, Mr. L. Ziskind, would be Vice-Mayor, and a General Zionists list will be Vice-Mayor in a council where the General Zionists are the largest opposition party.

The Mayor's room in Rehov Bialik here is too small to accommodate 31 councillors, clerks and journalists. It has therefore been suggested that the Council meet in the former Knesset Building.

The next meeting of the new Council is expected to take place on November 28.

## Other Towns

The following are the final results of the elections in the seven Municipal Councils.

**RAMAT GAN 10,191 votes**  
General Zionists 3,845 3 seats  
Herut 1,520 2 seats  
Mapam 1,250 2 seats  
Progressives 1,250 2 seats  
United Mizrahi 345 1 seat  
United Agudat Israel 230 1 seat  
Sephardim 185 1 seat  
Sephardim Community 88  
Bnei Brak 4,981 votes  
Herut 1,565 3 seats  
Histadrut 1,275 2 seats  
General Zionists, Progressives, Landlords 720 2 seats  
Mapam 680 1 seat  
Herut 570 1 seat  
Mizrahi and Sephardim 180  
**RISHON LE-ZION 8,234 votes**  
General Zionists 1,740 3 seats  
Histadrut 1,250 2 seats  
Mapam 880 2 seats  
Herut 690 1 seat  
Yemenuim 690 1 seat  
United Agudat Israel 230 1 seat  
Hapoel Hamizrachi 180 1 seat  
Progressives 180  
**REHOVOT 8,779 votes**  
Histadrut 1,740 3 seats  
General Zionists 1,250 2 seats  
Mapam 880 2 seats  
Religious Bloc 520 1 seat  
Herut 520 1 seat  
Yemenuim 410 1 seat  
Yemenuim Quarter 360 1 seat  
Marmorek 310 1 seat  
Progressives 180  
**LYDDA 3,781 votes**  
Histadrut 1,570 3 seats  
Mapam 680 2 seats  
United Religious Arab Progressives 470 1 seat  
Communists 240 1 seat  
General Zionists 210 1 seat  
Herut 180  
Progressives 80  
**SAFAD 1,844 votes**  
Histadrut 470 3 seats  
Safad Religious Bloc 270 2 seats  
General Zionists 210 1 seat  
Mapam 180 1 seat  
Herut 180 1 seat  
Sephardim 120 1 seat  
Sephardim Community 80  
**PETAN TIKVA 10,674 votes**  
General Zionists 3,320 5 seats  
Histadrut 1,510 2 seats  
Mapam 1,010 2 seats  
Herut 680 1 seat  
Hapoel Hamizrachi 580 1 seat  
United Agudat Israel 230 1 seat  
Religious Bloc 180 1 seat  
Communists 180 1 seat

## U.N. Forces 20 Kms. from Border Of Manchuria

SEOUL, Thursday (AP). — Allied forces forged ahead today along the frigid 250-mile north Korean front towards the Manchurian border. Parka-clad infantrymen of the U.S. 7th Regiment knifed their way through the frost-covered Pungsan hills in the northeast, to within 20 miles of the Manchurian border.

The 17th smashed five miles past the 41st Parallel against tanks, artillery and infantry. It was today's biggest gain.

In sharp contrast, the entire U.S. First Corps, which is composed of British, American and South Korean forces, advanced along the 30-mile front in the northwest virtually unopposed. Temperatures rose, but a sleet storm made the going rough. Gains ranged up to four miles. American naval guns helped the south Koreans turn the tables on attacking Communists on the opposite coast in the extreme northeast.

The two-pronged advance of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division carried these winter-clad troops up to sea shores of the Pujon reservoir and along the twisting mountain road to bombed Kapsan. It was the right wing of the 7th that fought its way through enemy artillery, tank and mortar fire. The 17th Regiment consolidated its positions before driving into and through the Communists.

## Nepal Govt. Troops Counter-Attack

RAXAUL, Thursday (UP). — Nepal state troops tonight began throwing back Congress rebel forces.

Insurgent fleeing to this Indian frontier town admitted that state troops retook the Serna airstrip where Congress forces landed earlier this week to begin their march on the capital, Kathmandu.

The rebels have also evacuated Jitpur, 15 kilometers from Birganj, in the face of advancing state forces, which are reported to be about 30 kms. from the temporary capital of the Congress provincial government.

## 4-Power Proposal on Refugees Would Maintain Deadlock

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

HAIRYA, Thursday. — The draft resolution in the U.N. Political Committee which the four sponsoring powers represented on the Kennedy UNRWA Mission — the U.S., Britain, France, and Turkey — are proposing as a means towards the settlement of problems still outstanding from the Palestine conflict has caused disapproval here.

In particular, the way in which the refugee problem has been tackled is considered to lack realism. The draft resolution appears to by-pass the constructive if modest proposals of the Kennedy mission itself, and to make almost inevitable a continuation of the present deadlock. Its reiteration of the formula regarding the repatriation of refugees who may wish to return to what is now Israel would seem to leave the whole question very much where it was at the time of the General Assembly's resolution of two years ago, on the basis of which the Conciliation Commission has been operating with scant success ever since.

The draft resolution's most positive feature is its endorsement of the P.C.C.'s call for bi-lateral negotiations. But in the context of the proposed resolution as a whole, this feature is likely to become little more than pious hope. It is hard to see how this admirable counsel can be expected to have greater effect from being repeated within the present draft resolution than it had on the strength of the resolution of two years ago, which is, of course, still valid.

**Pressing Both Sides**  
It is the view here that by lumping together repatriation, rehabilitation, resettlement and compensation, the sponsors of the resolution are in fact setting both the P.C.C. and the governments directly concerned an impossible task. It is clear that the one side to any negotiations will cease upon and exploit a confirmation of the General Assembly's endorsement of the principle of repatriation, and has its entire case on this; while the other, with at least equal conviction, will lay its emphasis upon the endorsement of the principles of resettlement and rehabilitation.

It is much regretted that the promising approach of the Kennedy Mission, with its plans for a

## U.S. Not to Fight In China — Truman

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — President Truman declared today that the United States "never at any time entertained an intention to carry hostilities into China."

At a news conference the President said: "If the Chinese Communists share the desire of the United Nations for peace and security in the Far East, they will not take upon themselves the responsibility for obstructing the objectives of the United Nations in Korea."

## China Justifies Aid to N. Korea

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Republic of China in its first communication to the United Nations General Assembly, reported that the "voluntary assistance" of the Chinese people was "natural and just."

A statement from a representative of the Foreign Ministry, transmitted to the U.N. by the chief Soviet delegate, Dr. Jacob Malik, declared that the MacArthur report was from beginning to end a perversion of the fact.

The Chinese people were fully entitled to charge the United States with provocation against China, the statement declared.

If the aggression was not stopped by withdrawing armed forces from Korea, the struggle against aggression will never cease," the statement added.

## Speech 'Careful', 74 Hurt in Riots

CAIRO, Thursday (AP). — British circles in Cairo said after hearing Farouk's speech opening the Egyptian Parliament that it "was carefully drafted and capable of wide interpretation which makes comment difficult."

One observer commented that the speech went as far as it could without an actual cancellation of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

During the day students rioted in the streets against opposition parties. They smashed windows and pelted the police with stones from the roof-tops of central Cairo.

Shots rang out as hundreds of students smashed their way through the gates of the opposition paper "Abhar el Yom" for the second time within 24 hours.

At least 41 civilians and 33 policemen were injured in various affrays.

## ABDULLAH HOME

ABDULLAH returned to Amman yesterday after a visit to Baghdad where he conferred with the Iraqi prime minister and other prominent persons.

He issued no statement on his return.

## Iraqi Jews May Come Via Jordan

By Shale Guebenian, POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — The transfer of Iraqi Jews to Israel may soon follow a direct overland route through Jordan, it was understood here today.

## Zoning to Be Strictly Enforced

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Private cars without zoning signs were still driving around Tel Aviv today in large numbers.

The police, it is understood, has not yet issued orders to its staff to check on the movement of such vehicles, pending publication of a revised zoning restriction law expected to be announced tomorrow. The new law will have legal foundations, so that offenders can be brought to court, and it is also learned that there will be a simplification of the zoning: the two smallest radii, alef and bet, are to be united, as well as gimel and dalet, so that each area will have three sub-areas instead of five.

## Officer Gets 15 Years For Girl's Murder

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — For murdering a 17-year-old Beduin girl and burying her in the desert near Nirim in August, 1949, an Army Sergeant Mishneh was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by a military court here yesterday.

An N.C.O. under his command was found guilty of the same charge and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The court rejected for lack of proof a second charge that the murder was committed to prevent enlistment of others who had raped the girl.

## Rome Neo-Fascists In Assassination Try

ROME, Thursday (UP). — Two bombs exploded outside the headquarters of the Italian Republican and right-wing Socialist parties here today in what police believed was an assassination plot by neo-fascists.

## U.K. Rejects Farouk Demand For Troop Withdrawal From Suez

King Says Egypt Considers 1936 Treaty 'Unsuitable' Defence Pact Still Valid—Britain

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Farouk today gave Britain advance notice that his government intends to demand cancellation of the Anglo-Egypty treaty, immediate evacuation of British troops from Suez and unification of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

In a speech read for him at the state opening of Parliament, Farouk said "My government considers the treaty has ceased to be a suitable basis for Anglo-Egyptian relations."

Farouk drove to Parliament today in a crimson Rolls Royce surrounded by a heavy, motorized guard.

Regarding Palestine, the King's speech stated: "My government pays particular attention to the rights of the Jewish people and its just cause. It considers that aggression cannot create a country and does not deprive any one of his rights."

It declared that the misery and dispersion suffered by Arab refugees will remain a black spot on humanity until the refugees have returned to their homes and received due compensation for what they have suffered. "Until then my government will not cease to give the refugees aid."

The King's speech then dealt with the Arab League, declaring: "Without interference in the domestic affairs of member states, my government will give its full support to the League to fulfil its high task in the realization of the aspirations of the Arab peoples and the safeguarding of their existence in this troubled world."

## Pursuit of Aspirations

On relations with Britain, Farouk said: "Since the end of the second world war the people of the Nile valley, Egypt and the Sudan have earnestly pursued the realization of national aspirations."

"When it was called to power at the beginning of this year my Government determined to give an undertaking and had made frank efforts to have both parts of the Nile valley totally evacuated by foreign troops and have its unity under the Egyptian crown protected against any national aspirations."

## China Seeks To Seal Off Tibet

NEW DELHI, Thursday (AP). — The Chinese in east and west Tibet are reported to be planning to converge on the southern passes of Yalu and Gyanise linking Tibet to India.

There are also reports of them marching from the north province of Sinkiang across west Tibet to cut off the country from Kashmir and the Punjab.

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## After Midnight

The Friendship Committee of the U.N. General Assembly last night voted to grant Italy a 100% friendship on Communist.

Prime Minister Cialdara's two-day coalition government gained a vote of confidence in Athens last night by 184 to 14 votes through a crisis in the Popular Party which voted for the government. The debate had lasted three days.

## To the whole Yishuv From Dan to Elath

Representatives of municipalities, local councils, village committees and kibbutz secretariats will meet at the "NATION ON WATCH" Exhibition at the Knesset Building, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, Nov. 19, 3-6 p.m. This notice will serve as an invitation card.

Settlements who have not yet received invitations by post are requested to regard this as an invitation and, on the arrival of their representatives in Tel Aviv, should contact the Secretariat at the Exhibition Building.

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## Winston Churchill's War Memoirs

## FIRST MEETING WITH MARSHAL STALIN

ON the night of August 10, 1945, after a dinner of 100 at the Cairo Embassy, we started for Moscow. My party, which included three planes, now included the C.I.G.R. Gen. Wavell, who spoke Russian, Air Marshal Tedder, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Averell Harriman and I travelled together. Sir Reader Bullard, his Majesty's Minister in Tehran, met me on the Tehran airfield about 8.30 a.m. In the afternoon, in the garden of the British Legation there was a long conference with Averell Harriman and various high British and American railway authorities, and it was decided that the United States should take over the whole Trans-Perian railway from the Gulf to the Caspian. This railway, newly completed by a British firm, was a remarkable engineering achievement. There were 300 major bridges on its track through the mountain gorges. At 4.30 next morning, August 13, we started. Two Russian officers were now in the plane, and the Soviet Government assumed responsibility for our course and safe arrival. I noticed that we were flying alone, and a wireless message explained that our second plane, with the C.I.G.R., Wavell, Cadogan and others, had had to turn back over Tehran because of engine trouble.

I pondered on my mission to this Stalin, Minister of State I had once tried so hard to strangle at his birth, and which, until Hitler appeared, I had regarded as the mortal foe of civilized freedom. What was it my duty to say to them now? Gen. Wavell, who had literary inclinations, had summed it all up in a poem which he had shown me the night before. There were several verses, and the last line of each was, "No Second Front in 1942." It was like carrying a large lump of ice to the North Pole. Still, I was sure it was my

personally to have it all out face to face with Stalin, rather than trust to telegrams and intermediaries. At least it showed that one cared for their fortunes and understood what their struggle meant to the general war. We had always hated their wicked regime, and, till the German fall beat upon them, they would have watched us being swept out of existence with indifference and gleefully divided with Hitler our Empire in the East.

At about five o'clock the splires and domes of Moscow came in sight. We circled around the city by carefully prescribed courses along which all the batteries had been warned, and landed on the airfield which I was to revisit during the struggle.

Here was Molotov at the head of a concourse of Russian generals and the entire Diplomatic Corps, with the very large outfit of photographers and reporters customary on these occasions. Molotov drove me in his car to my appointed residence, eight miles out of Moscow, "State Villa No. 7."

While going through the streets of Moscow, which seemed very empty, I lowered the window for a little more air, and to my surprise I felt that the glass was over two inches thick. This surpassed all records in my experience.

Everything was prepared with totalitarian lavishment. There was placed at my disposal, as aide-de-camp, an enormous, splendid-looking officer (I believe of a princely family under the Czarist regime), who also acted as our host and was a model of courtesy and attention. A number of veteran servants in white jackets and boating smiles waited on every wish or movement of the guests. A long table in the dining-room and various sideboards were laden with every delicacy and stimulant that supreme power can command.



I was conducted through a spacious reception room to a bedroom and bathroom of almost equal size. Blazing, almost dazzling, electric lights displayed the spotless cleanliness. The hot and cold water gushed. I longed for a hot bath after the length and heat of the journey. All was instantly prepared.

After all necessary impersonations and ablutions we were regaled in the dining-room with every form of choice food and liquor, including, of course, caviare and vodka, but with many other dishes and wines from France and Germany far beyond our mood or consuming powers. Besides, we had but little time before starting for Moscow. I had told Molotov that I should be ready to see Stalin that night, and he proposed seven o'clock.

I reached the Kremlin, and met for the first time the great Revolutionary Chief and profound Russian statesman and warrior with whom I was to be in intimate, rigorous, but always exciting, and at times even genial, association.

Our conference lasted nearly four hours. As our second aeroplane had not arrived, I was unable to create a second front with any large force, and unwilling even to land six divisions. I said that this was so. We could land six divisions, but the landing of them would be more harmful than helpful, for it would greatly injure the big operation planned for next year. War was war, but not folly, and it would be folly to invite a disaster which would help nobody.

I said I feared the news I brought was not good news. If by throwing in 150,000 to 200,000 men we could render him aid by drawing away from the Russian front appreciable German forces, we would not shrink from this course on the grounds of loss. But if it drew no men away

not feel themselves able to undertake a major operation in September, which was the latest month in which the weather was to be counted upon. But, as M. Stalin knew, they were preparing for a very great operation in 1945.

For this purpose 1st American troops were now scheduled to reach the United Kingdom at the point of assembly in the spring of 1945, making an expeditionary force of 27 divisions, to which the British Government were prepared to add 21 divisions. Nearly half of this force would be armoured.

I told Stalin that I was well aware that this plan offered no help to Russia in 1942, but thought it possible that when the 1943 plan was ready it might well be that the Germans would have a stronger army in the West than they now had. At this point Stalin's face crumpled up into a frown, but he did not interrupt.

I then said I had good reasons against an attack on the French coast in 1942. We had only enough landing-craft for an assault landing on a fortified coast — enough to throw ashore six divisions and maintain them. If it were successful, more divisions might be sent, but the limiting factor was landing-craft, which were now being built in very large numbers in the United States. For one division which could be carried this year it would be possible next year to carry eight or 10 times as many.

Stalin, whose glumness had been much increased, said that, as he understood it, we were unable to create a second front with any large force, and unwilling even to land six divisions. I said that this was so. We could land six divisions, but the landing of them would be more harmful than helpful, for it would greatly injure the big operation planned for next year. War was war, but not folly, and it would be folly to invite a disaster which would help nobody.

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conditioned office suite. The government provides typewriters, addressing machines, spittoons and other equipment, puts helpful reference volumes on the book shelves and pays the light, water, heat and air-conditioning bills. In the Senate, there are some other aids to members granted by law.

An allowance of \$800 a year to buy stationery and the right to draw more paper and envelopes free from committees on which the member serves.

For long distance telephone calls made outside the Capitol, \$450 a year. Free postage for official mail. Privileges to charge to the government all telegrams relating to official business.

A flat 20 cents a mile to travel to and from each regular session of Congress. Additional per diem allowances for trips outside Washington on official business.

On the House side, each member is allowed a maximum of \$800 to cover a year's telephone and telegraph costs. Most other benefits are about the same, but the House claims its gymnasium is better than the Senate's.

**Ow Electric Railway** Senators, however, can ride from their offices to the Capitol and back in underground electric cars. House members have to walk.

Both sides have a pension plan, on which a member can retire after six years. A medical staff looks after the health of both House and Senate members, and also treats emergency cases among visitors to the Capitol.

Most Congressmen contend all this is less golden than it seems. They point out that getting elected to the job costs money and that the costs of entertaining constituents and other items involved in keeping the job run high.

and spoiled the prospects for 1943 it would be a great error.

Stalin, who had become restless, said that his view about war was different. A man who was not prepared to take risks could not win a war. Why were we so afraid of the Germans? He could not understand that troops must be blooded in battle. If you did not blood your troops, you had no idea what their value was.

I inquired whether he had ever asked himself why Hitler did not come to England in 1940, when he was at the height of his power and we had only 30,000 trained troops, 200 guns, and 50 tanks. He did not come. The fact was that Hitler was afraid of the operation. It is not so easy to cross the Channel.

Stalin replied that this was no analogy. The landing of Hitler in England would have been resisted by the people, whereas in the case of a British landing in France the people would be on the side of the British. I pointed out that it was all the more important therefore not to expose the people of France to a withdrawal to the vengeance of Hitler, and to waste them when they would be needed in the big operation in 1943.

There was an oppressive silence. Stalin at length said that if we could not make a landing in France this year he was not entitled to demand it or to insist upon it, but he was bound to say that he did not agree with my argument.

I then unfolded a map of Southern Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa. What was "A Second Front"? Was it only a landing on a fortified coast opposite England?

Or could it take the form of some other great enterprise which might be useful to the common cause? I thought it better to bring him southward by steps. If, for instance, we could hold the enemy in the Pas de Calais by our concentration in Britain, and at the same time attack elsewhere, for instance, in the Loire, the Gironde, or alternatively the Scheldt — this was full of promise. There indeed was a general picture of next year's big operation.

Stalin feared that it was not practicable. I said that it would indeed be difficult to land 1m. men, but that we should have to persevere and try. We then passed on to the bombing of Germany, which gave general satisfaction. M. Stalin emphasized the importance of striking at the morale of the German population. He said he attached the greatest importance to bombing, and that he knew our raids were having a tremendous effect in Germany.

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## HOBBY WITH IMPORTANT BACKGROUND

## Jerusalem's Little Air Force

By C. Z. Klotzel

ON the western outskirts of Jerusalem there is a small flying field built during the siege for the little planes which were the only means of breaking the blockade until the Burma Road was opened. The narrow landing strip has fallen into bad repair since. Part of the levelled ground was converted into a highway; the rest shows deep ruts cut by the wheels of heavy lorries. The grandeur of the surrounding landscape only emphasizes the melancholy it emanates, like all things deprived of their rightful purpose.

Yet once or twice a month the old air field is restored to its old glory. For a few hours, planes are lined up on it; start from it; soar over it; nose-dive into it or more frequently, into the nearby wadis. The lingo of aviation is spoken again; strength and direction of winds are tested expertly; height and time of flights are officially recorded. There's the fraternity of those who "belong," and the fringe of the admiring lay-public.

**11-Year Old Pilots** Everything is the real McCoy — only on a diminutive scale. The air-field even in its best days could never accept planes larger than Piper Cubs; now their sizes range from the span of a hand to the length of a forearm. Pilots start their careers at eleven; as they never leave the ground, anxious parents need not pray for their safe return. Crashes are frequent but there's never a victim; shattered fuselages are repaired on the spot and in a few minutes' time. The only elements of the whole affair which are life-size are the devotion, eagerness and skill with which the youthful members of Jerusalem's branch of the Aero Club of Israel have built their model planes, and the passion mixed with expert criticism with which they test them.

There is a strange, compelling fascination about models and model making; in the recreation of the big world on a small but exact scale. When modern physicists want to emphasize the awe-inspiring character of Einstein's newest theories, they stress the fact that these theories im-

ply a world "of whose basic composite parts no model can be made." Perhaps that is all to the good; they made a model of the atom and see what came of it!

Such highbrow ideas are fortunately very far from Jerusalem's youthful makers of model planes. All they know is that they want to build small planes now, to fly big planes later on. The infinite care and the growing skill with which they turn thin spars of Balsa wood and sheets of waxed paper into models which, they hope, will faithfully obey the laws of aerodynamics they study in the club's theoretical courses, find their reward the moment they take their models into the open spaces and make them fly.

**One Boy-Power** There is more than one way of making model planes fly. The smallest ones, mere toys made by the youngest members of the club, are just thrown into the air, then rise as high as a child's hand can force them, then glide to earth in a more or less graceful curve. But the bigger ones, built to exact plans, need a propelling power — stronger than human muscles can provide, more corresponding to the action of a motor. Almost all the models — with the exceptions still to be mentioned — are gliders, and as real gliders are started by pull of a rubber tow, these models are propelled into the air by a contraption called a launch-winch, looking like a cross between an old-fashioned spinning wheel and a knife-grinder's apparatus. The builder of the plane holds it in his outstretched hand. From a specially designed hook in the plane's nose, a thin but strong twine or wire is tautly stretched to the launching winch about a hundred metres afar. As the wheels of the latter are spun around, the model is carried away from the holding hand at considerable speed, the ensuing air stream lifts it higher and higher. Finally the wire drops from the hook and the small plane continues in free flight for seconds or minutes according to the strength of

the wind and the model's own inherent qualities. While it lasts, the model's silhouette against the sky is the perfect illusion of a real plane, to the excitement of the on-lookers. While the lay public can indulge in sheer delight, members of the club follow every flight with the eyes of experts, registering each detail of its performance, making mental notes of advantages, and deficiencies, to be used for long discussions at a "post mortem" and at the making of changes or improvements of the models against another test during the next field day.

While the start by launch-winch is the method mainly employed to test models, attempts are made to provide them with some self-propelling power or the other. After all, a plane without a whirling propeller looks somewhat incomplete—or did, until the jet plane appeared on the scene. A strong rubberband, extended within the body of a model plane and twisted to the limit of its elasticity, develops enough power to make the propeller rotate beautifully and even to make the plane "taxi" on the ground. As for flying — well, the models behave rather like giant grasshoppers.

The climax of every field day of the club is the starting of two self-propelling model planes built by the club's indefatigable manager and chief instructor, young Mr. Naftali Kadmon. One is provided with a one-cylinder miniature motor, the other with an equally tiny rocket-like apparatus which makes it a jet plane. We saw a performance of the latter. After the rocket's fuse was lit by a match, hot gases and hissing noises emerged from the elegantly-shaped plane and with great speed it soared to great heights than any of the other planes — a fitting climax to an afternoon full of enjoyment and excitement.

**Fifty Members** Jerusalem's aero club gives about fifty boys between eleven and sixteen a delightful hobby with a very practical and important background. Air-mindedness is a valuable asset in a people's youth, and the club's activities are apt to develop it in its various aspects. Whether a young man wants to become a pilot or a navigator, a constructor of planes or an aviation meteorologist, the club will give him some elementary knowledge along with the love of everything concerned with flying. Jerusalem's aviation fans, lacking the facilities of an airport for gliding and motor flying, need more members, friends and sponsors for their club to overcome the handicaps with which they are struggling so doggedly and enthusiastically. The best way to find them seems to invite more people to their field days. Their love and care for the "small planes" should prove to be contagious.



Mr. Naftali Kadmon, club instructor, displays the two powered models. The "rocket jet" can be seen on the right. Photo by Schlesinger

Ballet which is now the rage of America from New York to San Francisco. Lillian Baylis saw her dream come true. Some called her tight-fisted. Some called her a tyrant. I myself know that all her casts were afraid of her high pitched voice and her lumbering manner. And so was I when I went to interview her which was often.

**Gielgud** YOUNG actors fought for walking on parts at the Vic and thought it a great honour to appear there. Looking over my diaries I find that I saw Sibel Thorndyke there on at least eleven occasions. I saw Gielgud, Edith Evans, Peggy Ashcroft, Ralph Richardson, Harcourt Williams, Felix Aylmer and Maurice Evans there at least three times each. Every month too, there was opera although it was always a little shabby and badly staged because there was little time for rehearsals. And during the ballet season — Ninette de Valois, Markova and that now famous Irishman who calls himself Anton Dolin, although his brogue is thick and all his friends call him Pat.

**Festival** DURING the war, as I have mentioned, the "Vic" lost its home. It went into the provinces and then in 1944 came back to the West End. But it was never the same. The prices were too high for Shakespeare lovers. Misses Conns and Baylis must have spun in their graves. The audiences too were not as enthusiastic. But now the Old Vic has been rebuilt. Its walls are crimson and the seats in the gallery are to be a little softer than they were before the war. It has a wonderful programme lined up for 1951 — Festival Year.

*Miss Conns*

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NOVEMBER 19 — NOVEMBER 25		
DATE	FLYING	DESTINATIONS
Sunday Nov. 19	E.L. AL	Athens, Paris, London, Rome, Madrid, Khartoum, Nairobi, Livingstone, Johannesburg.
	E.L. AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Rome, Zurich, Vienna.
	T.W.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London.
Monday Nov. 20	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Paris, London, New York, Tehran.
Tuesday Nov. 21	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York, Brussels, London, New York, Johannesburg.
	E.L. AL	Athens, Geneva, Zurich, Amsterdam, London, New York, Athens, Paris.
Wednesday Nov. 22	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich, Amsterdam, London, New York, Athens, Paris.
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
Thursday Nov. 23	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Nicosia, Istanbul, Rome, London, New York, Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York.
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila, Paris, London, New York, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	T.W.A.	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens, Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
Friday Nov. 24	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
Saturday Nov. 25		

FROM HAIFA PORT  
S.A. "GALILEA" sailing on Nov. 19, to Venice.  
S.A. "NEPTUNE" sailing on Nov. 21, to Piraeus, Naples, New York.  
S.A. "REDMAN" sailing on Nov. 22, to Genoa and Marseilles.  
S.A. "LAGOARDA" sailing on Nov. 24, to Naples, Gibraltar, New York.  
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)

## PELTOURS

TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA REHOVOT NEW YORK LONDON PARIS MARSILLES BRUSSELS VIENNA ROME JOHANNESBURG CAPE TOWN

## U.S. Taxpayers Keep Congress in Comfort

By G. Milton Kelly

WASHINGTON, (AP)—MANY of the newly elected U.S. Senators and Representatives will be amazed to discover all the extras to go along with their \$12,500 a year official wages. Some unofficial estimates say these extras could bring a member's Congressional income to the equivalent of \$73,000 a year or more, if he took full advantage of them—and that some do. The \$73,000 figure includes an estimate of the cash value of various free facilities and services. Congress keeps no single, official audited account against which to check the estimates.

American taxpayers keep a staff of barbers right in the Capitol to make sure their Senators are well shaved and shorn. In addition, each lawmaker gets free combs and brushes, soap and towels to keep him looking spruce and scrubbed, be he Senator or Representative.

**Turkish Baths** After a hard day's work, the well-barbered Senator can relax with a free Turkish bath, massage and swim, without even leaving the Capitol, and in his air-conditioned office suite he can sip free mineral water if he does not like the variety that comes out of the tap. House members have their comforts, too, but no free mineral water or Turkish baths.

Hard cash benefits are numerous. Both House and Senate members get a tax-free expense allowance of \$2,500 a year. Each Senator gets an additional \$800 a year to help him maintain an office in his home state. House members do not get that, but many of them "wangle" free office space in their home town Federal Buildings "instead."

The law provides \$33,400 to \$42,920 a year for each Senator toward the cost of maintaining a staff of advisers and clerks. The total depends on the population of his State. House Members get only a flat \$12,500 a year for office staff.

Each Senator and Representative is assigned an air-

## Time on my Hands...

LONDON.—THIS month the world famous Old Vic theatre re-opens, and Shakespeare comes into his own again on the South Bank of the Thames. Everybody is looking forward to it. The older generation because of their own memories of so many happy nights before the war when the fabulous Lillian Baylis was its central figure; the younger generation, who have known nothing of the joy of sitting in its comfortable seats, among students who knew all their Shakespeare off by heart and will no doubt flock there to take up the tradition broken by the air raid which gutted the theatre in 1943.

Before the war, for sixpence, you were given a metal check which admitted you to the high gallery to stone seats which were hard and often cold. But, somehow you forgot the discomfort and the temperature in that company who loved the theatre and who came every night because the entry fee was within their means. The gallery was always full. The pit was often half empty.

Miss Lillian Baylis used to moan at this and was always loudly applauded when she shrieked at the sparse "grovings" that they ought to bring more of their friends along if they expected her to keep the theatre open.

**Ninence** AS a student I was a regular "first night" — an "early door first night." It cost ninence to be one of those. You lined up at 4 for the 7.30 performance. The "early doors" opened at 6 and during that time you were entertained by the "bushers" who sang played tin whistles or did chorion

acts. They didn't get much because none of the door boys had much money to spare. One particular "busher" was my favourite. He modelled faces in clay on a trestle arrangement. He would knead out Chamberlain who had just been to see Hitler in Munich and was a national hero then. He would do a film star or two. Then he would finish up with a bust of Shakespeare, step back and announce with a bow "Ladies and Gentlemen — the Immortal Bard." Then he would take off his cap and "work the queue." Not all of it, though. When he had a shilling he would take his place in the "early door queue" with the rest and wait to mount the stairs.

**Conns** THE Old Vic has always been a great place for characters. Its founder was herself an extraordinary person. She was Emma Conns, and Lillian Baylis, who took over her when she died, was her niece.

Miss Conns was a reformer. The Old Vic had been built in the year 1818 as the "Coburg" — a theatre designed to draw its patronage from over the river. Waterloo Bridge had just been built giving easy access to South London and its promoters thought that the people would come flocking. They offered bodyguards against footpads. They ran their own ferry service across the Thames and gave prizes to the watermen. For a time the "carriage trade" did come — and then stayed away in droves. The "Coburg" which by this time had been rechristened the "Victoria" in honour of the young Queen went in for blood and thunder. You had

to have the word "murder" in your title in those days to pull in the citizens of the New Cut. Here is a typical bill — "The Cry of Blood," or "The Jury Murder." "Mary White, or Murder at the Old Tabard." Dickens was later to become first favourite — especially "Oliver Twist."

The big scene, according to the historians, was when Bill Sikes pulled Nancy, his victim, round and round the stage by her hair. The New Cut liked that bit.

**Baylis** THEN along came Emma Conns. She held the firm belief that all the poverty in South London was due to drink and she determined to give slum-dwellers cheap entertainment designed to keep them out of the gin-palaces which then operated under the slogan "Drunk for a penny, dead drunk for twopenny, clean straw for threepence." She put on theatrical shows and penny lectures. She established a college which still exists — Morley College. In 1910 her niece Lillian Baylis joined her and by the time Miss Conns died two years later, had taken over.

Lillian Baylis it was who introduced Shakespeare to Lambeth and the New Cut. She always had a mind of her own and had a strange dislike of films. On Monday nights around the year 1913 she had started showing silent films. She didn't like them and told the distributors so. She called them "junk." She looked around and suddenly decided that Monday her customers should enjoy Shakespeare. And the customers liked it. From those Monday night shows grew up the Sadlers Wells Opera Company and the Vic-Wells







## Children of the Ma'abarot

By June Rose

TWO small boys clutched at my hands when I got out of the car at Ajlur. All the way around the camp they tagged along. They were ordinary little boys with bright brown eyes. Both were thin, but with a lively carriage and quick little movements. Their clothes were ragged and their faces were dirty and they trailed their played bare feet in the dust. I had come to look at the children, but the camp seemed strangely desolate. Only an odd straggly sunflower defied the bleak monotony of grey and brown. The flagging tents and the littered sandy landscape made up the rest of the scene.

Most of the people stay in their tents. There is nowhere else to go. They sit on their beds amongst a collection of ill-assorted objects. They cannot be called belongings. This huddle of old boxes, tins and dirty pots. They have no stamp of personal identity; a cardboard box, Heinz 57 varieties, a bottle of lebeliya, half-finished, a pair of baggy khaki trousers lie in a neglected heap. Yet the people have an oriental love of colour, of brightness, of ornament.

Sarah, who is 14, invited us (the trio) into her tent. Inside there was a small of dark clothes and food. There are ten beds in the tent and Sarah pulled hers invitingly. It was covered with a quilt of bright colours. Sarah made it herself. She is a little shy, with that rather wistful way of holding her head on one side which the Yemenites have. But her smile flashes on at the sight of a stranger, warm and spontaneous.

Sarah had been married in the Yemen to a man of 30. Her mother sold her for £40. When she came to Israel six months ago, she ran away from her husband.

"He took another wife a week after we were married," she told me.

We wandered around the camp, looking for the other children. Over the rocky ground we scrambled, until we came to the kindergarten in the "garden." The garden consists of a withered tree and the toddlers were squatting under its shade. Though grubby and ragged, many of the tiny children wore metal bracelets and rings on arms, toes and ankles.

Yehudah, the smallest boy, pulled at my arm to show me his watch. "What time is it?" I asked without thinking. "It doesn't go," he said. "I don't know how to tell the time."

### 11,500 CHILDREN WILL NEED WINTER HOMES

A campaign has been launched for a winter home for immigrant children. The campaign is designed to shelter the children living in tents and ma'abarot against the oncoming winter rain and cold.

The project is sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, the Ministry of Health and Kupat Holim. Centres have been set up in all parts of the country.

Then the two small boys propelled me towards the new school at the camp, only ten days old.

Up some stone steps, a group of about fifty children sat eating bread and margarine and drinking cocoa. The cocoa, made from powdered



Stark shelter for children in a Ma'abarot tent. Photo by Mirshabain

milk, is the only milk they get all day. For adults there is none.

I was not prepared for the reception we received at the school. All the children rushed towards us. An odd slice of bread got trodden on in the scum, and a mug of milk overturned as the children came to greet us. They tugged at my skirt and stroked my hands and many of the smaller ones spread their arms around me. "Shalom!" they shouted and beamed a welcome. Then a mug of cocoa and a slice of bread were literally pressed on me.

The Yemenite teacher, stick in hand, yelled, implored and gesticulated. But the children would not sit quietly until each one had made his own expression of welcome. When order was restored, the harassed teacher showed

me the school. Progress, under the circumstances, was amazing. There were exercise books and reading books and pencils and rubbers, as he proudly pointed out. As yet no blackboard had arrived, so the plywood door served the purpose.

The school — it will soon be four rooms — can accommodate about 100 of the 300 children in the camp. As to the others, they "sleep and eat and walk," the teacher told me.

It would be easy to be sentimental about the children at Ajlur. They are lovely children, bright-eyed, with an innate intelligence and manners which would do credit to many city youngsters. On the other hand they are mischievous, dirty, pestering (not really noisy) and a little too shrewd. Some of them have unaimingly scored. All of them have an appealing look. But the salient fact about them is that they are bored and lonely.

That explains the uproarious reception for visitors, the quick gathering of a crowd at the slightest unusual incident. The majority have no school, no toys, no walks to explore beyond the bleak camp vicinity. Their life is now — as it was in the Yemen — stripped to the bare essentials. They are bounded, physically and mentally, by the confines of the camp.

Yehudah summed up the contrast between these children and the children that I know, the children with homes and possessions and ambitions.

"What do you want to do when you grow up?" I asked this future citizen of Israel. "I want to work," he replied. Dreams of driving buses or piloting planes are for the children of the privileged. The youngsters at Ajlur simply want to work.

A long-range scheme she and her husband Ezra are nursing is the setting up in the three cities of a chain of cheap fish restaurants. Ezra would attend to the business side and Yipora could teach the cooks her art. "Men will come and eat our fish," said Ezra, "and they will go home and force their wives to learn how to make a decent fish meal."

## Fish Enthusiast Shows Way

MRS. Yipora Dassin is the best fish-cook in the country. She can prepare frozen fish or sardines in 40 different varieties. She is also wife of the manager of the "Ezra Deep Sea Fishing Co. Ltd.," a concern which goes fishing in the Atlantic and brings herring, mackerel and other fish to Israel.

"We might as well face up to the fact that for many years to come, fish will be one of our basic foodstuffs here," she told me. "Housewives should make the best of it and do some experimenting themselves."

All we needed, she thinks, is a slightly increased fat ration and some spices, and then one can do endless tricks with fish. And, of course, the abolition of queues at fishmongers, so that housewives would take full opportunity of buying fish each day. Yipora has just returned from a tour of West European countries where she had her mind on fish all the time. In London she conferred with Ministry of Supply experts on the exchange of recipes and educational films on fish; in Holland she bought herrings off street vendors like we used to buy hot dogs; in small French towns along the Mediterranean Coast she ate fish in the local taverns and found out how to make them.

**Fishy Chicken**  
In Lyons they make fish so that it tastes like chicken; and any type of fish that has a good deal of meat can be used for it: mince the fish, add a bit of flour and the white of an egg, mix well, add salt, pepper, and shape into balls and boil in salt water. Then put them into a pyrex dish, cover with a simple white sauce and bake for about 20 minutes. The concoction that comes out will taste like chicken.

Yipora is now working out schemes with various nutrition experts here to make the country more fish-minded. She suggests that more food shows be held and housewives told by means of lectures, brochures and pamphlets how to make fish less monotonous.

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## Dior, the Man Behind the New Look

By a Paris Correspondent: Exclusive to The POST

ALL over the world, men get such chairs needed to be entirely cleaned every month — and repainted — and recovered — every three months. But Dior saw his house as he wanted it for his clothes — and despite the difficulties of the times, he created it.

The success of the first collection was immediate — because a new beauty of line and movement in materials

quiet — spoken and 44th. But he is not strong on conversation. The overall impression you get is of an extreme introvert. Dior is a man who thinks continuously and never discusses what he has on his mind. And this, I believe, is his secret. His ideas are never weakened in talks.

And the basis of all his ideas is founded in a search to create beauty. In 1946 the Liberation of France was only two years old and her economy was not strong. Dior had worked for ten years as an inspirational designer for such famous Couture Houses as Piguet and Lucien Lelong. The darling Marcel Boussac, believing, as did Dior, that the recovery of France was a matter of a very short time, was willing to invest the funds. The house they bought was one that the young designer, his first sketches under his arm, used to pass and invariably say to his friends, "The day I can have my own house in Paris, that's the one I want to have." With a staff of architects and decorators, Dior went over the whole house. He is not an architect himself, although he is something of a decorator.

I personally had the experience, that winter, of describing the jewel box Dior was creating in which to show his first independent collection. The listeners were socialites. They thought my word pictures were impossible lies, told on behalf of a friend to intrigue the public. When they saw the soft gleam of the palest of pale grey drapes hanging richly from high ceiling to deep-carpeted floor. Materials and rugs were too hard to

get. Such chairs needed to be entirely cleaned every month — and repainted — and recovered — every three months. But Dior saw his house as he wanted it for his clothes — and despite the difficulties of the times, he created it.

A great deal of the success that Dior has enjoyed is undoubtedly due to his maturity and his early background. He was born in 1905. His father was a well-to-do chemical industrialist. Christian showed an early talent for designing clothes in the costumes he created for his family and friends. His triumph came when he was twenty and glittered at the fanciest of fancy dress balls, dressed as Neptune, his chest bare and covered with bright gold scales, his interpretation of a fantastic trident in his hand! Maurice Dior then decided that his son should follow a diplomatic career. Accordingly, he attended Political Science School in Paris. His future was cut short when the crash of 1930 wiped out the family fortune. The family house was bought by the seaside community and turned into a public park. Dior himself, without a sou, decided that

the life of an artist was the only possible thing for him. He soon became the interpreter of fashion for the ultra elegant "Figaro." His first real job of designing came from Robert Piguet, in 1938. His first startling success came from a skirt he did in 1939. It had the rich fullness of a ballerina's classic tutu. This model was the "Ford" of the season, and foreshadowed the full short skirts that typified French and American fashions during the war.

**Petit Diner** — Copyright Christian Dior, Paris. Photo by Maywald

had been shown for the first time in thirty years. Dior does not create a collection based on "new ideas" — but on an "essence of feminine beauty." Gone were the faddy clothes, the boyish, the tweedy, the pencil-skirt, and the swing styles. In came what was named, by the American magazine "Life," the New Look. The term is now outmoded, but the refreshing change is there at the collection with every change of season — a new approach to style in a new

South of France. In December 1941, the famous designer, Lucien Lelong, asked him to come back to Paris — to help show the invaders that French taste and French courage, even in defeat, were indomitable. The more work each House could give its employees, the fewer were who could be drafted for forced work across the eastern frontier. Dior accepted and created the hobbie skirts and rounder-hip drapes during the following three years. In September 1946 he left Lucien Lelong to open his own House at 30 Avenue Montaigne.

The miracle of Dior has been his unmatched pace in fresh creation. For six seasons he has remained the undisputed dictator of fashion. For three years, he has produced more than anyone ever has produced in the fashion world in as short a time, and with such a world-wide effect.

**Opening in New York**  
The decision to create a Christian Dior — New York, was difficult. Others had tried and failed. Dior spent many long hours with American fashion editors and businessmen, asking their opinions. He sifted their opinions and decided "yes." He had travelled extensively throughout the United States the season before. Dior's visits in the major American cities were not without their danger. Women's clubs had sprung up all across the country in bitter protests against longer hemlines. Newspapers were gunning for him as the man who had changed the look of women so radically that he had become a sort of danger — to husbands' pocketbooks.

But this trip helped him make his decision to open a shop in New York. He saw the American market exploited by the whole of Seventh Avenue to a greater or lesser degree. A large number of the Seventh Avenue manufacturers were drawing their inspiration from the Dior Paris collections. He returned to France and prepared the organization of the Avenue Montaigne House, so that it would enable him to be gone for half the year. He brought out his perfumes and prepared for their export to the United States. He arranged to have his hats and gloves repeated in sufficient quantity to be able to export them, as well. The showrooms were rented and decorated in New York — and the first American collection was manufactured. It was, and still is, sold only to buyers from the better department stores from all over the country. As in Paris, the furs were nearly as important as the clothes.

It has taken this man 45 years to get to the point where he can produce four successive collections of clothes a year — each collection expressing more, and then more, and then more again, of his feeling of the Beautiful Woman.

**In the Army**  
Dior was mobilized in 1939. He reentered the infantry as a sapper — and his rank was private. He was in active service until the armistice when he was released from duty and took up farming on his father's farm in the

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## Milk and Egg Powder Rations Improve Menus

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

SKIM milk powder is now available without points and this, together with egg powder, (though a very small ration), give the housewife a chance to breathe easier. She can even consider a custard, or a pie, or pancakes for the week-end treat.

Powdered-milk can be used in all recipes calling for fresh milk. Powdered milk is prepared by putting three table-spoons of dried milk powder into a cup, adding a little water to make a paste and then diluting to the top of the cup with boiling water. Boil the mixture for keeping quality. Leben or lebeliya may be added as starters for leben. This will even make into cottage cheese.

To reconstitute dried egg use one flat tablespoon of the powder and two table-spoons of cold water, and mix together gradually, then beating up. Use reconstituted eggs at once. Dried egg spoils quickly so keep it in a cool, dry place, away from anything with a strong odour or flavour such as cheese or fish. Keep the egg powder well covered.

**Scrambled Eggs for Two**  
In my family the adult egg rations go to the children, and we use their egg powder ration for ourselves. But we do enjoy scrambled eggs and omelettes. Here is how I do it:

Put 2 heaped tablespoons of egg powder, and 2 table-spoons milk powder into a bowl and mix together. Add 8 table-spoons cold water slowly, beating with a fork at the same time. Add salt and pepper. Heat a 6 inch frying pan, melt in 1 tsp. fat, then add batter and cook slowly over moderate heat, stirring gently to prevent sticking to the pan. In a few minutes it is done. Serve on toast. It can be served with a little chopped parsley. A bit of onion in the fried fat before adding the egg varies the dish. If it's a supper dish fry also in a bit of red and green pepper.

**Omelette for Two**  
With the above batter, an omelette is made the following way: Put two tps. fat in a 6 inch frying pan. When every part of the pan is cov-

vered with melted fat, add half of the prepared egg and milk batter. Cook slowly, shaking pan slightly, lifting egg gently with fork. Tip pan so that any uncooked egg can run to the side. When puffy and creamy and lightly browned on underside, tilt pan and with knife cut edge of omelette from pan, make slight cuts in the middle of each side omelette, fold quickly and serve. You can roll the omelette if you prefer and fill it with tomatoes, grated cheese, fried onions or anything you prefer.

**Welsh Rarebit**  
Prepare one reconstituted egg. Take ½ cup reconstituted milk, and one to two cups of coarsely grated cheese and put it in the top of a double boiler. When the cheese is melted add 2 tps. (or less) fat, and ¼ tsp. salt. Four the beaten egg solution over the melted cheese and milk in the double boiler; stir constantly until smooth and thick. Sprinkle with cayenne or paprika and serve at once on toast.

**Custard Pie**  
1½ tbsps. flour, 4 tbsps. sugar, ½ tsp. salt, 2 reconstituted eggs, 2 cups reconstituted hot milk, ¼ tsp. vanilla, few grains nutmeg, pinch pastry.  
Mix flour, sugar, salt and well-beaten eggs together. Add the hot milk, vanilla and nutmeg. Line a pie pan (or wonder pot) with plain pastry and pinch with fingers or press with a fork to make a fancy edge. Pour in the custard mixture and bake in a hot oven for 10 minutes. Reduce the heat to a slow oven and bake 20 minutes more, or until custard is firm. If done, a silver knife, inserted, will come out clean.

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This is a really luscious dessert. Egg powder does not curdle in cooking as egg yolks will; it is, therefore, simpler to use not only in custards but even in sauces containing lemon or vinegar.

**Wonder Cake**  
Here is the recipe for an austere, but featherweight creamy cake, available because of the egg powder and milk powder ration. Use some of your butter ration for this and you will have a real "wonder" cake: beat kokosin will do too, of course.

2 cups sifted flour, 3 tps. baking powder, ¼ tsp. salt, ¼ cup (4 tbsps.) fat, 2 cup sugar (or a little less), 1 tsp. egg powder (dry), ¼ cup reconstituted milk, 2 tsp. vanilla.  
Sift flour once, and measure. Add baking powder and salt, and sift three times. Cream fat, add the sugar gradually, cream until light, add the egg powder first dissolved in 3 tbsps. of the milk and beat well. Add flour alternately with balance of milk in small amounts, beating after each addition. Add vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven or wonder pot. Tread quietly while this is baking: It's a cake that rises with soft voices.

**Lemon Filling**  
This is really meant to fill a pastry shell, but may be served for dessert on special occasions when lemons are plentiful. Using egg powder instead of egg is failproof in this recipe; it won't curdle no matter how many mistakes you make.  
2 tbsps. flour (¼ tps. flour), 3 tbsps. cornflour, 4 cups water, a little at a time. Then add grated rind of one lemon and cook until thick in double boiler. Now dis-

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sove 2 heaped tbsps. egg powder in 4 tbsps. water and add 1 cup sugar. Add this to the thickened mixture, stir and then add ½ cup lemon juice and 1 tsp. fat (preferably margarine or butter). Beat well. Serve cold.

**Pancakes**  
Dissolve 2 tbsps. egg powder in 6 tbsps. lukewarm water. Mix with 2 cups reconstituted milk, 2 cups flour, ½ cup sugar (or less), 1 tsp. fat, 1 tsp. baking powder. Mix well. Bake on a thick frying pan or electric plate, or a griddle iron with hardly any fat—just grease pan slightly.

### WOMEN IN WORLD AFFAIRS

WAYS of supporting the United Nations and increasing the participation of women in U.N. activities were discussed at the recent fifth World Congress of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. Delegates from 18 nations, representing more than 300,000 members, attended the London meeting.

A three-day seminar on the U.N. highlighted the programme at the World Congress. The discussions were led by Mrs. Margaret Hickey of the U.S. as Chairman of the U.N. committee of the Federation.

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## Take Care of Your Hands

By Margaret H. Frank

Doing housework for the greater part of every day, how can I keep my nails looking really clean?

The nail-brush and the orange-stick are your greatest allies! Use the nail-brush — slowly, thoroughly — with hot water and soap at least twice a day. The orange-stick can be used at odd moments: far less damaging to the nails than scraping them with the point of a nail-file or another steel instrument — and even more cleansing when wrapped with a shred of cotton wool moistened with cuticle remover.

What can I do for split and broken fingernails?  
It is generally caused by the use of sharp ingredients for house cleaning, and lack of vitamins. Eat lots of your rations of oranges, lemons and grapefruit.

Is there any local treatment that will help?  
Oil or a good hand lotion rubbed well in to the base of the nails will help to strengthen and re-condition them. A really oily good cream, used overnight works wonders on dry or neglected fingers and hands.

I had quite a shock the other day when told that my hands look years older than my face. How can I improve them?  
First give them one or two pack treatments: Spread flour or oatmeal mixed with warm water to a soft paste thickly over your hands and allow to dry on the skin. Then wash it off and immediately smooth in hand lotion. A few weeks

real care will improve your hands out of recognition. My cuticles look terribly uncared for. Is it bad to cut them?

In theory the cuticles should never be cut; but in practice it is really often necessary when they have been much neglected. Gently lift the cuticles away from the nail, with a finely pointed orange-stick, before cutting. After this, put plenty of cream on your cuticles at night, so that they don't grow hard and unmanageable again. You should acquire the habit of pushing back the cuticles very gently with a towel each time you dry your hands after washing. If you value smooth white hands, put on your gloves before you go out, especially during cold and rainy days.

**LEARNING**  
Thirty chefs in Tel Aviv kasher restaurants have recently completed a short course held under the auspices of the Institute for Nutrition Guidance.

The aim of the course was to enable the chefs to make the best use of austerity rations. The Institute plans to hold similar courses in other towns.

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